

**1345.4 - SA Stats, Jun 2011**

Latest ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 28/06/2011 Final

## Summary

### Contents

#### CONTENTS



##### Feature Articles

**NEW THIS MONTH** - South Australian Migration 2009-10  
South Australians continue to migrate to eastern states.



##### Demography

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**  
South Australia's population increased by approximately 15,600 during the year ending 31 December 2010.



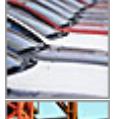
##### Labour Force

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**  
The May 2011 estimate of the total number of persons employed in SA rose to 821,500, up from 819,900 the previous month.



##### Incomes

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**  
In February 2011, females working full-time in SA earned on average, 15.1% less than their male counterparts.



##### State Accounts

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**  
SA's State Final Demand for the March quarter 2011 increased 0.4% over the previous quarter.



##### Consumption

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**  
Number of new passenger vehicles sold in SA for April 2011 down 7.7% on April 2010 estimate.



##### Investment

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**  
Petroleum exploration expenditure in SA up 88.0% to \$28.3m in the March quarter 2011.



##### Construction

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**  
SA's April 2011 dwelling unit approvals 22.7% below the high recorded 12 months earlier.



##### Price Indexes

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**  
Education was the largest contributor to Adelaide's March 2011 consumer price index rise.



##### Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**  
SA's average loan commitment for non-first home buyers jumps by 9.2% to \$243,900 in April 2011.



##### International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**  
Wheat remains South Australia's number one export commodity in April 2011.



##### Water

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**  
SA's Autumn 2011 rainfall close to double state's long-term average.

# In this issue

## NOTES

### WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

This month's **SA Stats** feature article provides an overview of South Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) in 2009-10 with a focus on net overseas and net interstate migration. Data presented are from Migration, Australia 2009-10 (cat. no. 3412.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Key points from this article:

- The estimated resident population of South Australia grew by 1.2% between June 2009 and June 2010.
- Between June 2009 and June 2010, South Australia's population growth was driven primarily by net overseas migration.
- South Australia has reported a net loss to interstate migration every year from 2000-01 to 2009-10.
- Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales were the top three interstate migration destinations for South Australians.

Other Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Construction; Consumption; Demography; Housing Finance; International Merchandise Trade; Investment; Labour Force; State Accounts; and Water.

## NOTE: CHANGE TO ABS PRODUCT

This is the final release of SA Stats. A new national output - State and Territory Statistical Indicators (cat. no. 1367.0), will be released on 26 July 2011. This product will provide an overview of the population, economy and environment for each of the Australian states and territories.

## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Lucas Harous on Adelaide (08) 8237 7585, or email [sa.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:sa.statistics@abs.gov.au).

# Feature Articles



## FEATURE ARTICLES

### 2011

Jun 2011 South Australian Migration 2009-10  
May 2011 Trends in Federal Voter Turnout and Informal Voting in South Australia  
Apr 2011 South Australia's Changing Industrial Landscape  
Mar 2011 Patterns in South Australian Retail Turnover  
Emotional Well-being in South Australia  
Feb 2011 Young People, Sports and Physical Recreation in South Australia  
Jan 2011 Household Water Consumption and Conservation Actions

### 2010

Dec 2010 Women in South Australia's workforce  
Nov 2010 National Regional Profile: Regional data made easy!  
Oct 2010 Making better use of Public Sector information  
Sep 2010 Where have all the male teachers gone?  
Aug 2010 Beefing up our economy: Meat production in South Australia  
Jul 2010 Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia  
Jun 2010 International Students and the VET sector in South Australia  
May 2010 Interstate Departures from South Australia  
Apr 2010 Engineering Construction in South Australia  
Mar 2010 Burial and cremation trends in South Australia  
Feb 2010 The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard  
Jan 2010 Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream

### 2009

Dec 2009 International Students in South Australia  
Nov 2009 Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia  
Oct 2009 Who's Not in the Labour Force?  
Sep 2009 One parent families with dependent children in South Australia  
Aug 2009 Heating and Cooling  
Jul 2009 What are South Australians Studying?  
Jun 2009 Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards  
May 2009 Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide  
Apr 2009 Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers  
Feb 2009 Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility  
Jan 2009 South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure

### 2008

Dec 2008 Energy Consumption in South Australia  
Nov 2008 Adelaide's Population Turnover  
Oct 2008 Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises  
Sep 2008 Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage  
Aug 2008 South Australia's Agriculture Industry  
July 2008 New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia  
May 2008 Literacy of South Australians  
April 2008 South Australia's Migrant Population  
South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force  
Feb 2008 South Australia's Mining Industry  
Water Supply in South Australia  
Jan 2008 Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia  
Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective

## 2007

Nov 2007 [Sports Attendance in South Australia](#)  
[Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006](#)

Oct 2007 [Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians](#)

Aug 2007 [Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006](#)

Jul 2007 [South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society](#)  
[Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia](#)

May 2007 [Health of South Australians - Body Mass](#)  
[Household Use of the Internet in South Australia](#)

Apr 2007 [Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia](#)  
[River Murray - South Australia](#)

Mar 2007 [Household Waste Management in South Australia](#)

Feb 2007 [Births - South Australia](#)

Jan 2007 [Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product](#)

## 2006

Dec 2006 [Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption](#)

Nov 2006 [Health of South Australians - Health related actions](#)

Oct 2006 [National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features](#)

Sep 2006 [Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry](#)

Aug 2006 [Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours](#)  
[The South Australian Grape Industry](#)

Jul 2006 [Use of IT By Australian Businesses](#)  
[Household use of the Internet in South Australia](#)

May 2006 [Health of South Australians - Health Status](#)

Apr 2006 [International Trade in Services](#)  
[International Students in South Australia](#)

Feb 2006 [Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia](#)

Jan 2006 [Survey of work in selected Culture & Leisure Activities](#)

## 2005

Nov 2005 [Household Income in South Australia](#)  
[Household Expenditure in South Australia](#)

Oct 2005 [SA Business and Innovation](#)  
[Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04](#)

Aug 2005 [Average Weekly Earnings](#)  
[Transition from School](#)

## Demography



### DEMOGRAPHY

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,650,400 at the end of 2010, an increase of approximately 15,600 persons (1.0%) since the end of 2009. This was

the slowest growth recorded of the five mainland states, but was slightly higher than the growth recorded in Tasmania and the Northern Territory (0.8%). Nationally, the ERP was 22,477,400 at the end of 2010, an increase of about 325,500 persons (1.5%) since 31 December 2009.

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end December quarter 2010 '000	Change over previous	Change over previous
		year '000	year %
New South Wales	7 272.2	87.9	1.2
Victoria	5 585.6	85.8	1.6
Queensland	4 548.7	76.0	1.7
South Australia	1 650.4	15.6	1.0
Western Australia	2 317.1	47.4	2.1
Tasmania	509.3	3.9	0.8
Northern Territory	229.9	1.9	0.8
Australian Capital Territory	361.9	6.9	2.0
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>22 477.4</b>	<b>325.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.  
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2009-10, the Statistical Division (SD) of Outer Adelaide showed the largest ERP growth in South Australia (2.0%), increasing from a population of 136,700 at 30 June 2009 to an estimated 139,500 at 30 June 2010. The next largest percentage growth occurred in the SD of Adelaide (1.3%), increasing from a population of 1,188,100 to an estimated 1,203,200 over the same period.

### Estimated Resident Population(a), by Statistical Division - South Australia

	2009		2010	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 188.1	1.3	1 203.2	1.3
Outer Adelaide	136.7	1.9	139.5	2.0
Yorke and Lower North	47.1	1.4	47.6	1.1
Murray Lands	70.5	0.4	70.7	0.3
South East	66.0	0.9	66.7	1.1
Eyre	35.6	1.1	35.9	0.9
Northern	80.5	0.5	81.0	0.6
South Australia	1 624.5	1.3	1 644.6	1.2

(a) Estimates for 2009 are revised to align with new 2009 state and territory totals and estimates for 2010 are preliminary.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0)

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 3.083MB\)](#)

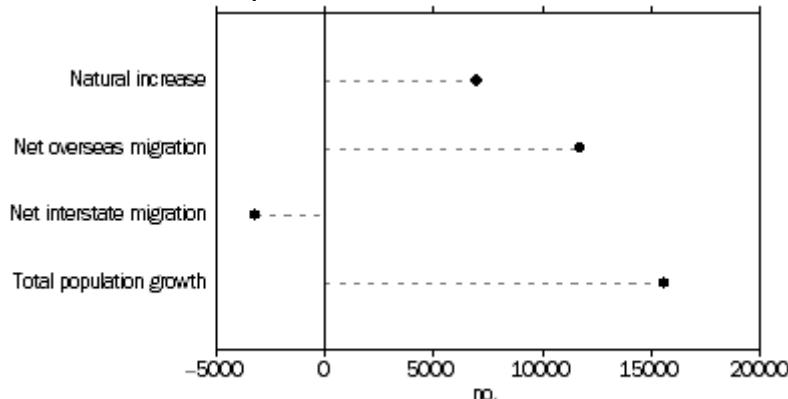
### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

During the 2010 calendar year, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of

births and deaths) of 7,020 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 11,745 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 3,163 persons.

For the same period, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 154,375 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 171,094 people.

#### POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended December 2010



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

#### CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

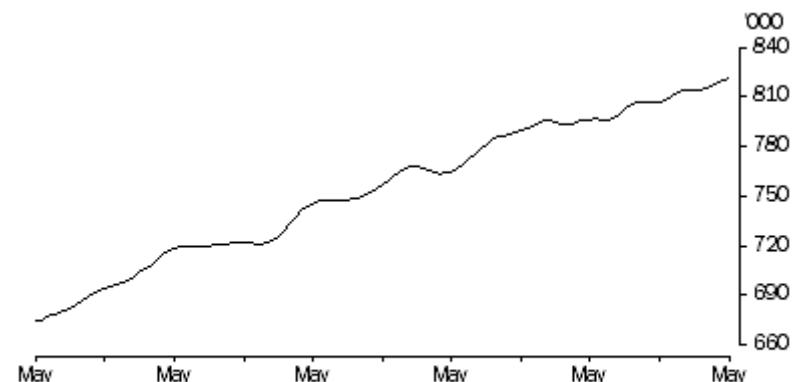
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

The May 2011 estimate of the total number of persons employed in South Australia (in trend terms) has risen to 821,500, up from 819,900 the previous month. The current estimate is 1.8% above the figure recorded in May 2010 (806,700). Nationally, a total of 11,444,200 persons were employed in May 2011; 2.3% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year (11,192,000).

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS, Trend - South Australia



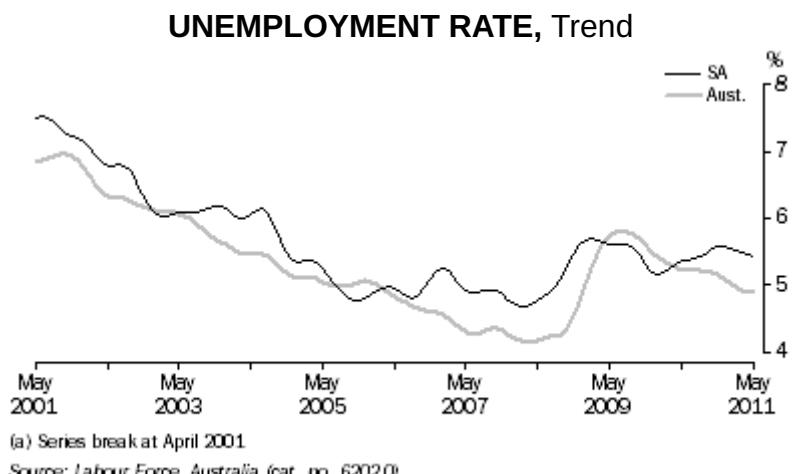
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

In South Australia, the May 2011 trend estimate for the number of males employed full-time increased to 365,800, up from 365,500 the previous month; continuing its upward trend. Looking at the composition of all male employees at this time, those working full-time accounted for 82.5% of the male workforce, up from 82.1% at the same time the previous year.

The number of South Australian females employed full-time rose in May 2011 to 188,800; 0.7% below the peak recorded in September 2010 (190,100). At that time full-time female employees accounted for 50.5% of the female workforce. In May 2011, this proportion was 50.0%.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

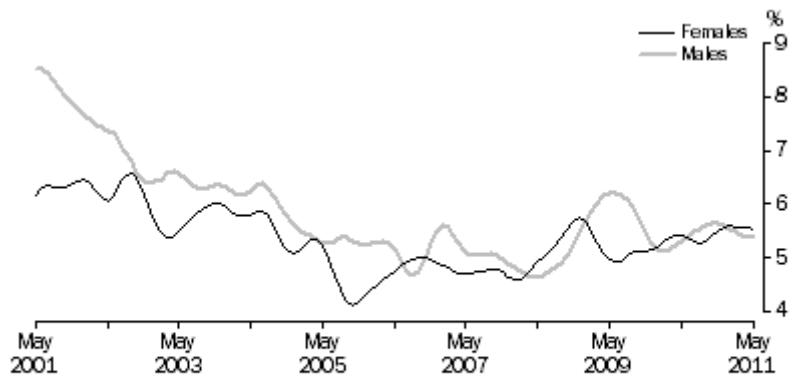
The trend unemployment rate for South Australia fell slightly to 5.4% in May 2011. The national unemployment rate remained steady over the same period at 4.9%. South Australia's rate has been higher than the national rate since April 2010.



(a) Series break at April 2001  
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The trend unemployment rate for males in South Australia has remained relatively flat over recent months and in May 2011 was 5.4%. The female unemployment rate has also shown little movement, however the May estimate fell slightly to 5.5%. The national unemployment rate for males and females in May 2011 was 4.6% and 5.2% respectively.

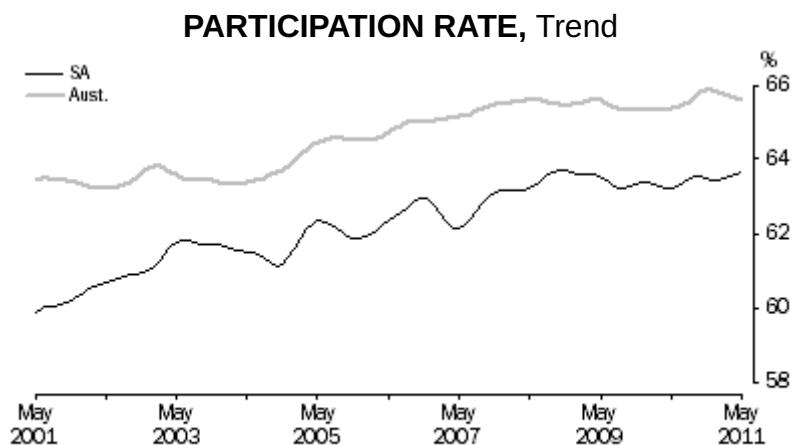
## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Trend - South Australia



(a) Series break at April 2001  
Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

## PARTICIPATION RATE

South Australia's trend estimate participation rate for May 2011 was 63.7%, up from 63.6% the previous month. Australia's participation rate remained steady at 65.6% for the same period.

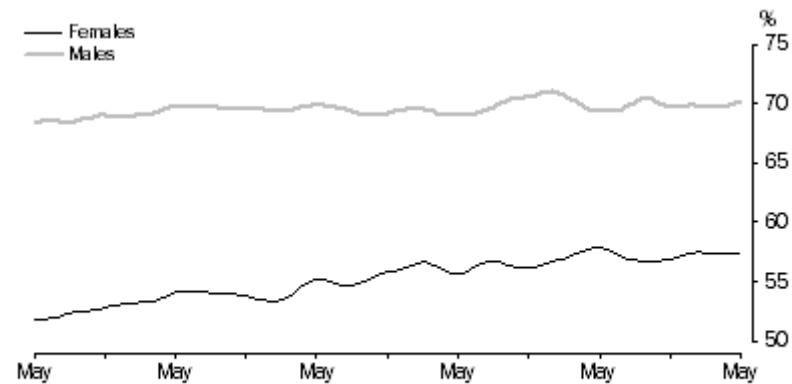


Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

The participation rate for South Australian males has increased slightly in recent months to be 70.1% in May 2011. While historically higher than the South Australian rate, the Australian participation rate for males has been declining, and in May 2011 was 72.3%.

The participation rate for South Australian females remained steady in May 2011 at 57.5%. In comparison, the national participation rate for females was 59.0% for the same time.

## PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend - South Australia



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

## \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to the article [Impact of the floods on the Labour Force Survey](#) in Labour Force, Australia, Jan 2011 (cat. no. 6202.0).

## Incomes



### INCOMES

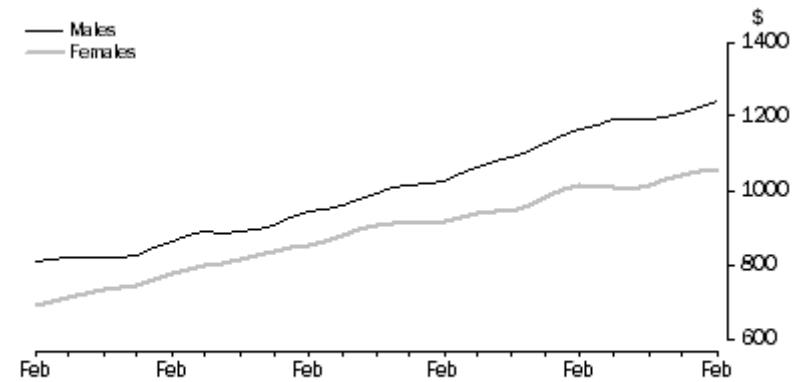
#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 3.7% to \$1,173.50 in the 12 months to February 2011. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 3.9% (up to \$1,288.10).

In the 12 months to February 2011, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for both males and females increased by 3.7%; males increasing to \$1,239.70, females to \$1,052.80. Following a period of relatively flat quarterly growth, recent growth in South Australian male earnings has increased considerably. Conversely, the series for female earnings has flattened over recent quarters after a period of higher growth. On average, South Australian females working full-time earned 15.1% less than their male counterparts.

Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 3.8% to \$1,377.30 and female earnings rose 4.3% to \$1,139.80 in the year to February 2011.

**FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia - Trend**



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

#### \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

## State Accounts



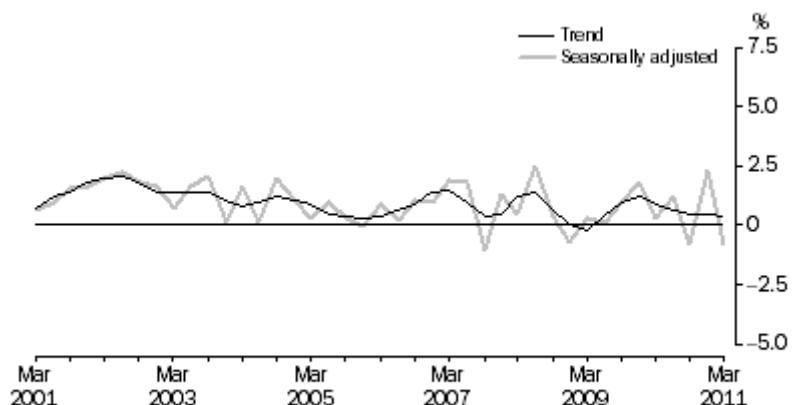
### STATE ACCOUNTS

#### STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's March quarter 2011 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$21,981m; an increase of 0.4% from the December quarter 2010 and 2.0% over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 0.8% to \$330,580m in the March quarter 2011.

Of all the states and territories, decreases were recorded for the March quarter 2011 in the Northern Territory (-0.2%) and Queensland (-0.1%). The Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia reported the strongest growth for the period, up 1.7% and 1.6% respectively.

**STATE FINAL DEMAND**, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia

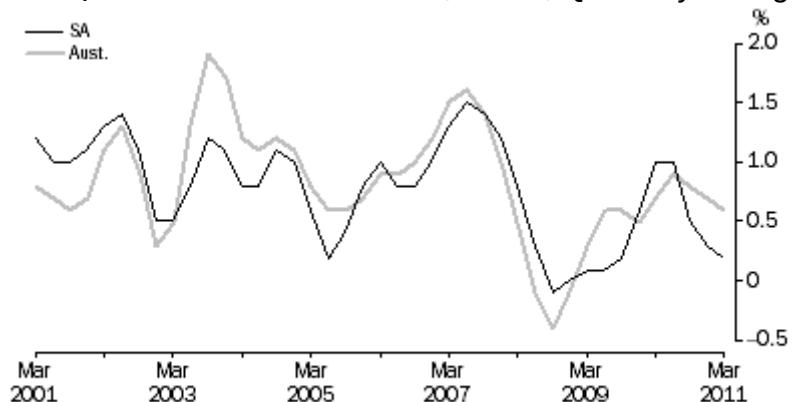


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

## HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's March quarter 2011 HFCE was \$12,429m; an increase of 0.2% over the result recorded in the December quarter 2010 and representing 7.0% of the national total (\$177,419m). The value of HFCE for Australia increased by 0.6% between the December quarter 2010 and March quarter 2011.

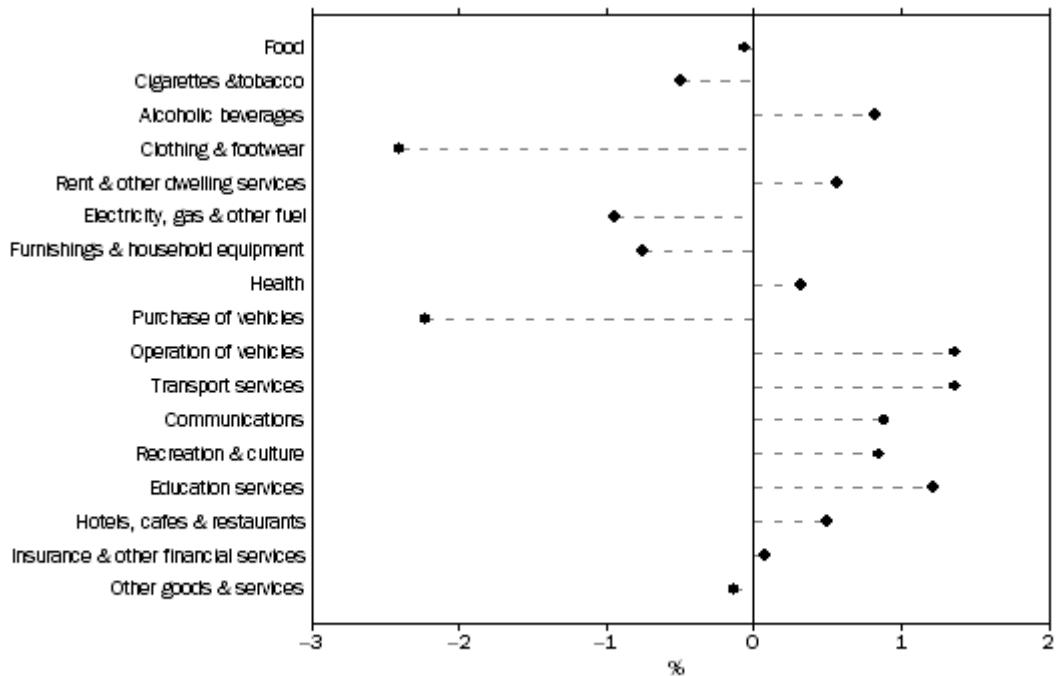
### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the March quarter 2011 were Transport services and Operation of vehicles (up 1.4% from December quarter 2010), and Education services (up 1.2%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Clothing and footwear (down 2.4%) and Purchase of vehicles (down 2.2%).

### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - March Quarter 2011



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for most categories. The largest increases were for Transport services (up 2.7% from December quarter 2010), and Education services and Operation of vehicles (up 1.2%). The largest decrease in expenditure was for Purchase of vehicles (down 2.6%).

#### \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

## Consumption

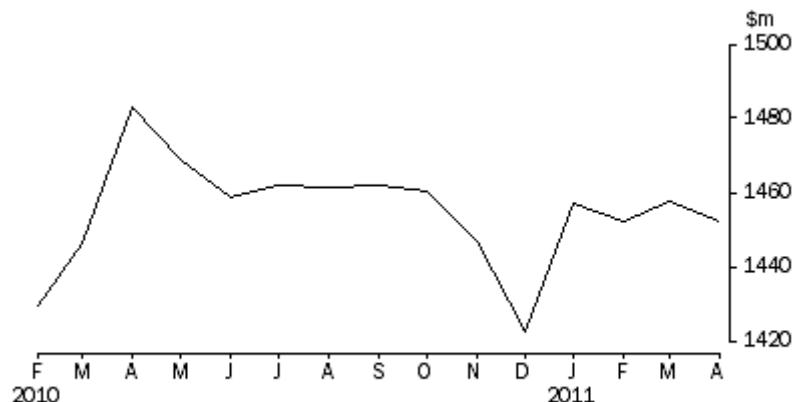


### CONSUMPTION

#### RETAIL TRADE

The seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover fell to \$1,452.5m in April 2011. This represents a decrease of 0.4% from the previous month (\$1,457.7m), and 2.0% below the sales recorded in April 2010 (\$1,482.8m). In contrast, national retail turnover rose to \$20,737.9m in April 2011; an increase of 1.1% over the previous month and 3.3% above the sales recorded in April 2010 (\$20,081.0m). South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia fell to 7.0% in April 2011.

**RETAIL TURNOVER**, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia

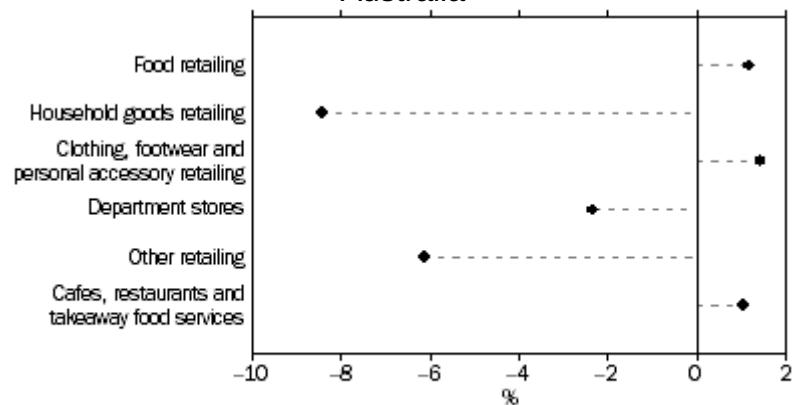


Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing April 2011 with April 2010, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessories, up 1.4% to \$111.6m and Food, up 1.2% to \$600.5m.

Household goods and Other retailing recorded the largest industry group decreases in turnover over this period, falling by 8.4% and 6.1% respectively.

#### **RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from April 2010 to April 2011, South Australia**



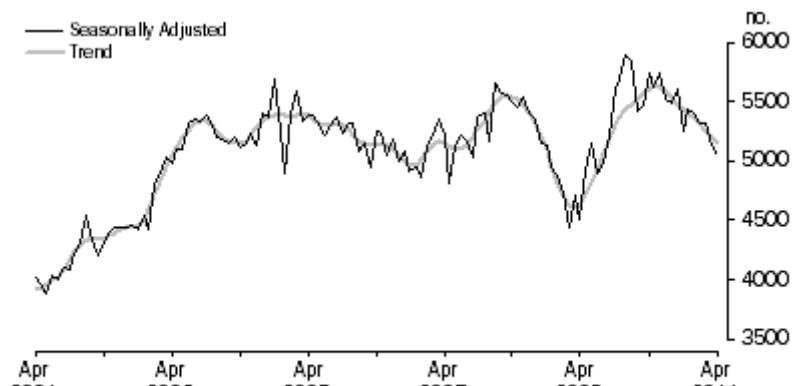
Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0)

#### **NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES**

In trend terms, sales of new passenger vehicles in South Australia fell to 3,001 in April 2011. This represents a decrease of 0.8% from the March sales (3,025) and is 7.7% lower than sales in April 2010 (3,252). Total new vehicles sales in South Australia fell 0.9% in April 2011 to 5,143.

In Australia, new passenger vehicle sales fell 0.5% to 47,585 in April 2011 from 47,825 in March. The April 2011 estimate is 4.9% below the new passenger vehicle sales for the same time the previous year (50,047). Total new vehicle sales fell 0.1% to 84,511 in April 2011.

#### **NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia**



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0)

## \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

## Investment



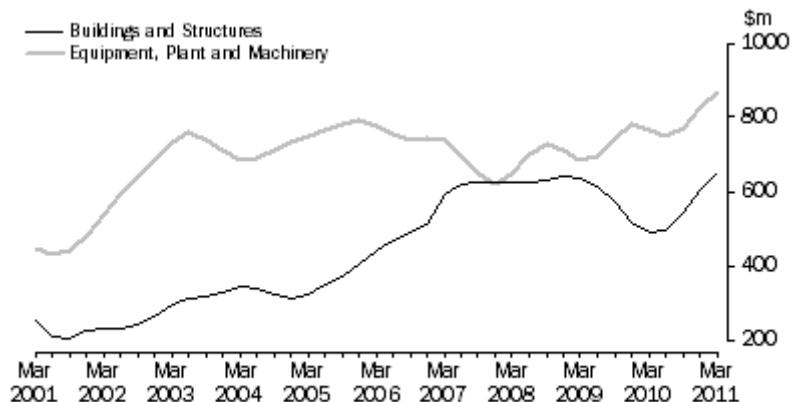
### INVESTMENT

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the December quarter 2010 and March quarter 2011, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure rose by 6.4% to \$1,517m. Expenditure on Buildings and structures rose \$49m (8.1%) to \$651m, and expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery rose \$42m (5.1%) to \$865m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia rose \$981m (3.3%) to \$30,915m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery rose 2.6%, and expenditure on Buildings and structures rose 3.8%.

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures - Trend



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

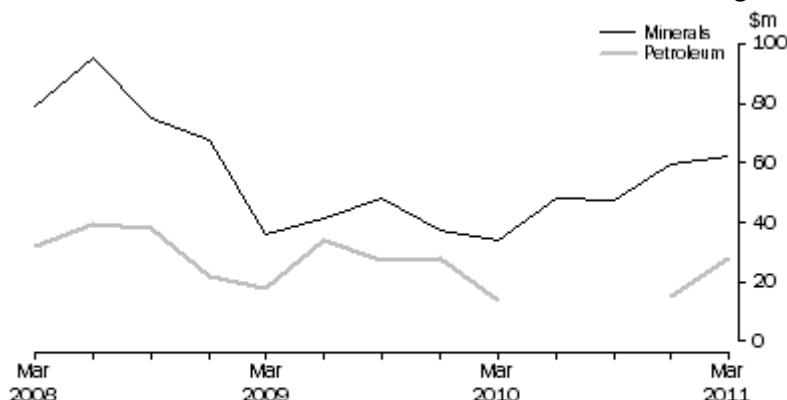
## MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$62.6m in the March quarter 2011; an increase of 5.1% over the previous quarter but 34.2% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$644.6m in the March quarter 2011; a decrease of 8.4% from the December quarter 2010 estimate (\$703.3m).

Exploration expenditure on Copper (\$25.1m) and Iron ore (\$13.9m) accounted for nearly two thirds (62.3%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the March quarter 2011. A further \$9.3m was spent on exploration for Uranium.

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia in the March quarter 2011 rose to \$28.3m, up (88.0%) from \$15.1m the previous quarter. The latest figure is more than double (106.6%) the expenditure recorded in March 2010 (\$13.7m). Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration decreased by 9.8% from \$849.6m to \$766.1m between the December quarter 2010 and March quarter 2011.

### MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



(a) Data relating to expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia were not available for publication in the June or September quarter 2010.

Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

## \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

## Construction



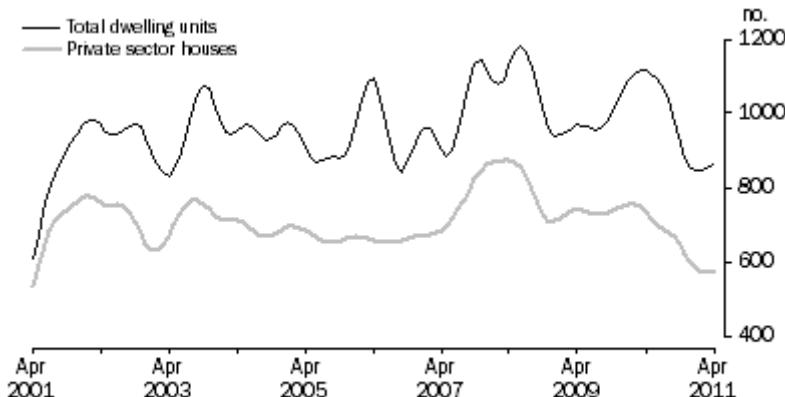
### CONSTRUCTION

#### BUILDING APPROVALS

The number of dwelling units approved in South Australia rose slightly in April 2011 to 863, up from 859 the previous month. The current estimate is 22.7% lower than the high recorded in April 2010 (1,116). Nationally, the number of dwelling unit approvals continued to fall, with 13,057 approvals in April 2011; 0.9% below the previous month and 15.9% below the peak recorded in February 2010 (15,519).

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia has shown little movement over recent months with approvals in April 2011 at 572. At this time, private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling unit approvals was 66.3%, while in April 2010 this proportion was lower at 65.8%.

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

In original terms, for the year to April 2011 the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia fell by 4.5%. Decreases were recorded in five of the seven Statistical Divisions (SD) with the largest decreases seen in the Northern SD (down 36.8%) and the South East SD (down 22.3%).

These decreases in dwelling unit approvals in the year to April 2011 were moderated by increases in the Murray Lands SD (up 36.8%) and the Yorke and Lower North SD (up 20.7%).

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended April 2010		Year ended April 2011	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	8 603	-3.0	8 050	-6.4
Outer Adelaide	1 528	-8.4	1 521	-0.5
Yorke and Lower North	459	-15.6	554	20.7
Murray Lands	457	-8.4	625	36.8
South East	412	-21.8	320	-22.3
Eyre	264	-16.5	247	-6.4
Northern	378	-18.4	239	-36.8
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>12 101</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>11 556</b>	<b>-4.5</b>

Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 3.083MB\)](#)

## \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

The trend estimates should be interpreted with caution as the underlying behaviour of building approvals may be affected by initiatives within the Government stimulus package, which included the "Building the Education Revolution" (BER) program and the Social Housing Initiative as well as other developments associated with global economic conditions. From June 2009 to February 2010 BER impacts were quantified and removed from the trend estimates because of its short term nature. From March 2010 these impacts are no longer removed from the trend estimates as their effect has significantly declined. For more details on trend estimates, please see paragraphs 20 to 23 of the explanatory notes.

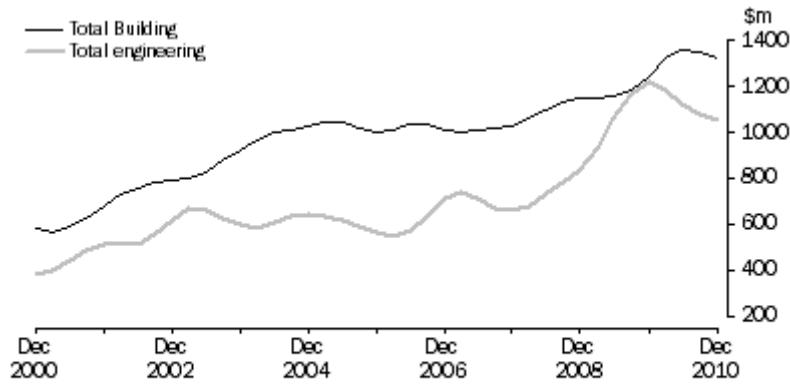
## CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the December quarter 2010, the total value of building work done (in trend terms)\* in South Australia fell to \$1,328.8m, a decrease of 1.5% over the September quarter 2010.

Between the December quarters 2007 and 2009, the trend\* estimate for the value of engineering work done rose sharply (\$660.4m to \$1,223.6m). Since this time, the value of engineering work has fallen to \$1,052.6m in the December quarter 2010; 2.5% below the September quarter.

The upsurge in engineering construction between the December quarters 2007 and 2009 was the focus of the feature article presented in the April 2010 issue of SA Stats.

### VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE\*, Chain volume measures - SA: Trend



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)  
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

## \*INTRODUCTION OF NEW BASE YEAR

A new base year, 2008-09, has been introduced into the chain volume estimates which has resulted in revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods. In addition, the chain volume estimates have been re-referenced to 2008-09, thereby preserving additivity in the quarters after the reference year. Re-referencing affects the levels of, but not the movements in, chain volume estimates.

# Price Indexes



## PRICE INDEXES

### CONTENTS

[Consumer price index](#)

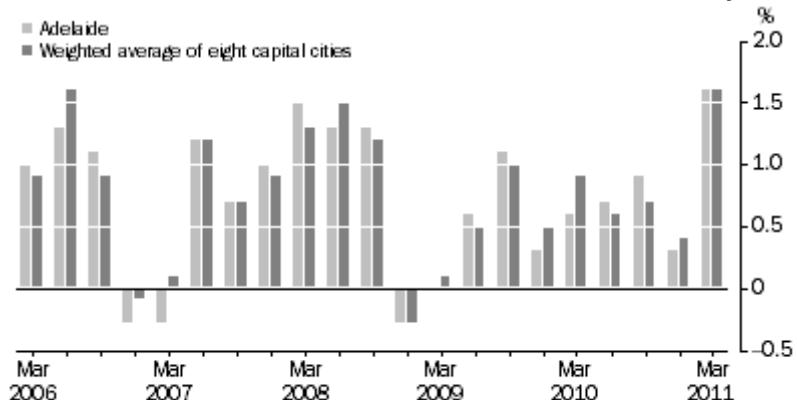
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 1.6% during the March quarter 2011, which reflected the 1.6% increase for the weighted average of the eight capital cities over the same period. Adelaide's CPI increased by 3.6% in the year ending March quarter 2011, compared with a 3.3% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

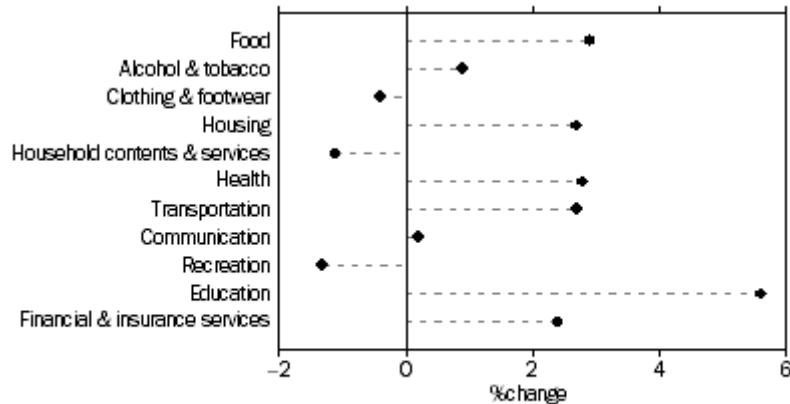
**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change**



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were for Education (5.6%) and Food (2.9%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Recreation (1.3%) and Household contents and services (1.1%).

**CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - March Quarter 2011**

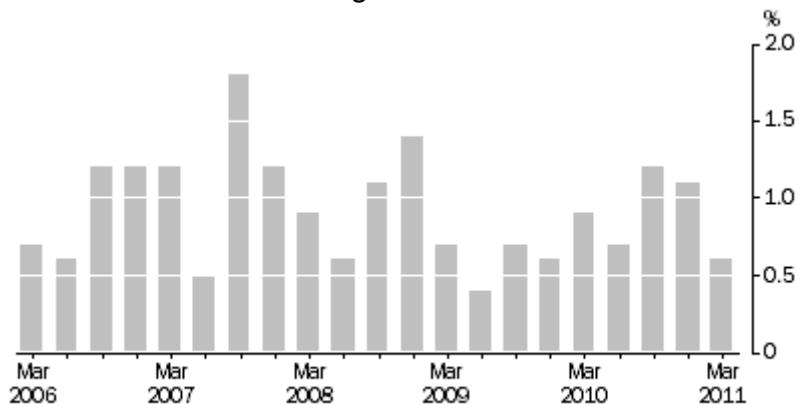


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

## WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.6% (in original terms) between the December quarter 2010 and March quarter 2011. This was lower than the national increase of 0.9% over the same period. Of all the states and territories, Northern Territory recorded the largest increase (1.2%) and Queensland and South Australia the smallest (0.6%).

### WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia

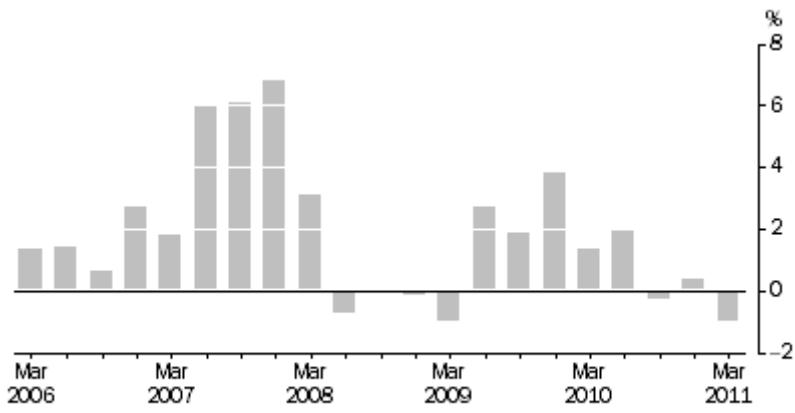


Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

## HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has fallen by 1.0% in the March quarter 2011, following a rise of 0.4% the previous quarter. Over the same period, the weighted average of the eight capital cities also fell by 1.7%. Brisbane (2.5%) and Melbourne (2.5%) recorded the largest price index falls of all the capital cities, while Perth (0.5%) and Hobart (0.4%) recorded the only price index rises.

### ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

In the 12 months to the March quarter 2011, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 0.9%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities fell 0.2%. Canberra (1.1%) and Melbourne (1.1%) recorded the largest increases of all the capital cities, whilst Brisbane (3.6%) and Perth (3.2%) recorded the only decreases.

#### \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

## Housing Finance

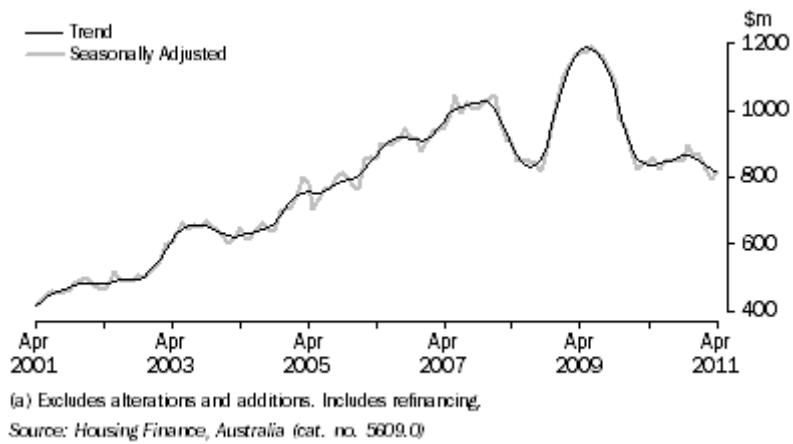


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia fell in April 2011 to \$809m. The April estimate is 1.5% lower than the previous month, and 31.8% lower than the peak value of housing finance commitments recorded in May 2009 (\$1,186m). Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation was \$13,340m in April 2011; 1.1% lower than March 2011, and 22.1% lower than the peak recorded in June 2009 (\$17,125m).

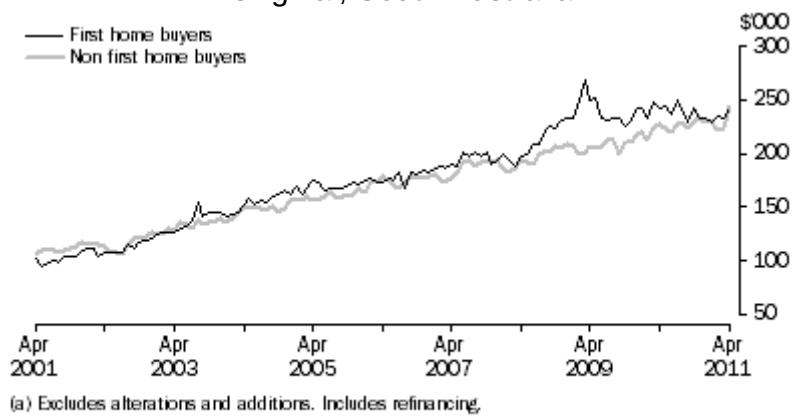
#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



In April 2011, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia jumped to \$243,800; an increase of 8.5% over the previous month, but 15.8% lower than the average loan size for Australia (\$289,600).

In April 2011, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia rose to \$242,500; an increase of 4.2% over the March estimate but 9.6% below the peak recorded in March 2009 (\$268,300). The average loan size for non-first home buyers in April 2011 rose considerably to \$243,900; an increase of 9.2%. The average loan size for first home buyers in April 2011 fell below (0.6%) that for non-first home buyers.

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

#### \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

## International Merchandise Trade



## INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in April 2011 fell to \$960m; a decrease of 15.6% from March 2011 (\$1,137m) but 43.9% higher than the value recorded in April 2010 (\$667m).

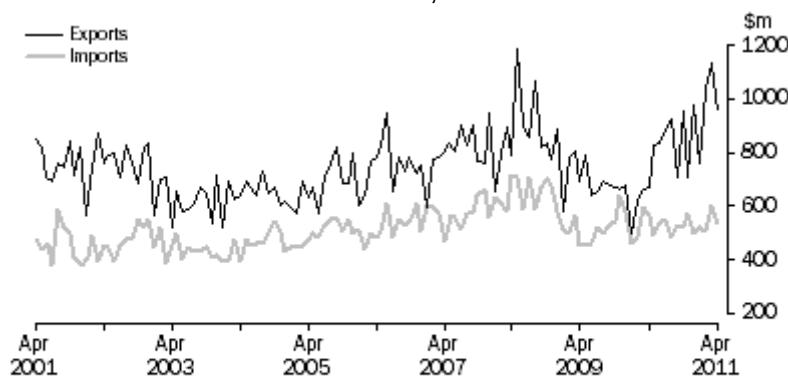
In April 2011, Wheat (14.6%), Copper ore, concentrates, mattes and cement (10.8%), and Wine (10.1%) were South Australia's leading export commodities, accounting for just over a third of the state's exports. In April 2010, the dominant export commodities were Wheat, Copper metal and Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits.

The value of Australian merchandise exports for April 2011 fell 7.4% to \$19,993m. The April estimate is 7.6% higher than at the same time in the previous year (\$18,582m).

At the same time, the value of South Australian merchandise imports fell to \$534m. The April 2011 estimate represents a decrease of 11.9% from the previous month (\$606m) and is 6.1% lower than the value recorded in April 2010 (\$568m).

Similarly, the value of Australian merchandise imports for April 2011 fell to \$17,423m; a decrease of 5.9% from March 2011 (\$18,518m) but 3.7% higher than the value recorded in April of the previous year (\$16,796m).

### VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a), on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



(a) Exports where the final stage of production or manufacture occurs in South Australia.

Source: *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia* (cat. no. 5368.0)

### \*DATA NOTES

Please refer to source publications for impact of floods on data and collections.

## Water

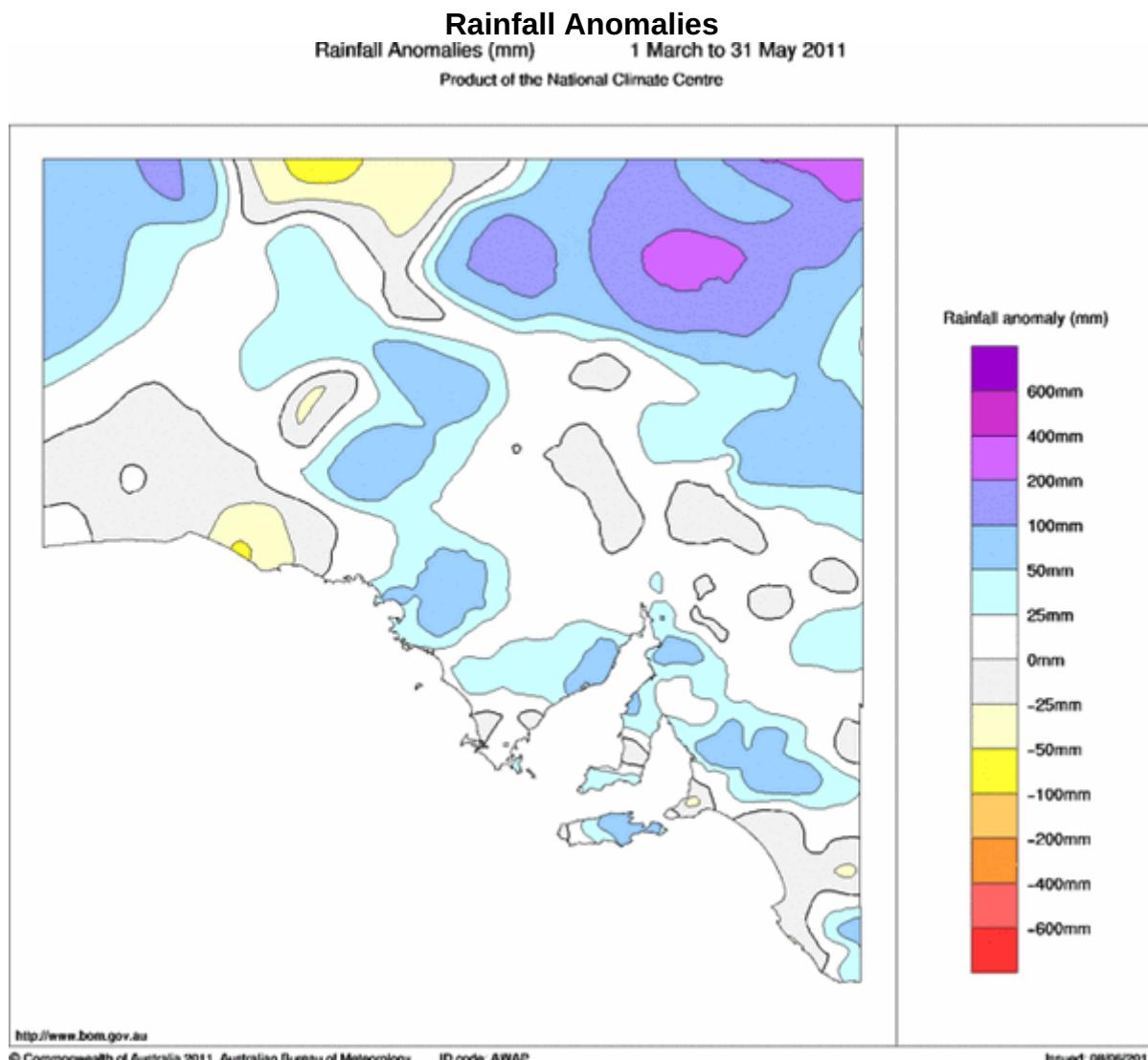


## WATER

### RAINFALL

According to the Bureau of Meteorology's [Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia](#), Autumn 2011 was cool and wet.

The above average Autumn rainfall, which was close to double South Australia's long-term average, was mainly due to some significant rainfall events which occurred in March. South Australia's wettest location for the Autumn season was in Crafters (Mt Lofty), recording a rainfall total of 328.8mm.

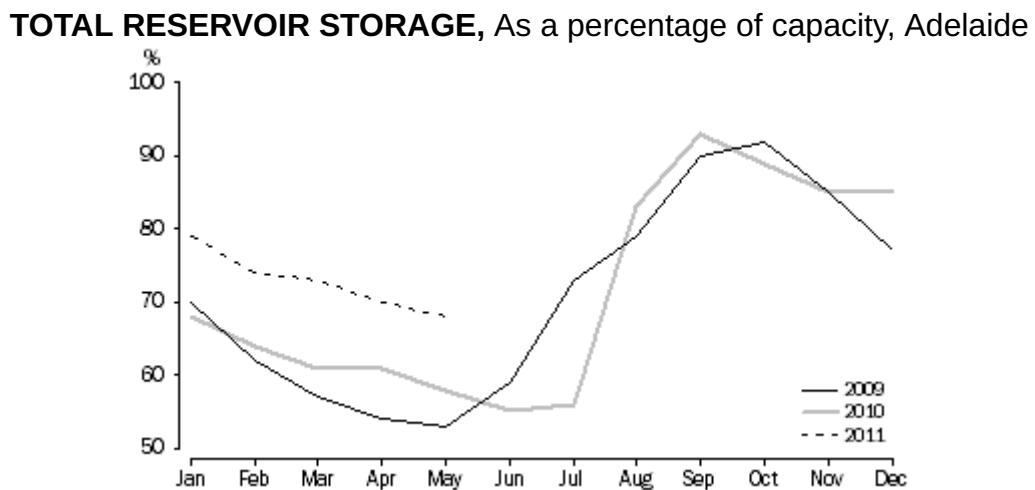


Source: [3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology](#).

### RESERVOIR LEVELS

The Australian Bureau of Meteorology reported near average rainfall for Adelaide over May 2011. Adelaide's total reservoir level fell slightly from 70% to 68% by the end of the month. Storage levels remain considerably higher than at the same time in 2009 (53%), and 2010

(58%).



Source: [SA Water daily reservoir levels](#)

## About this Release

This is the final release of the current SA Stats product. Currently the ABS is developing a new national output - State and Territory Statistical Indicators (cat no. 1367.0), anticipated release in July 2011. This product will provide an overview of the population, economy and environment for each of the Australian states and territories.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

This is last release of this product

\*\*\* This product has been cancelled \*\*\*

## South Australian Migration 2009-10 (Feature Article)

### FEATURE ARTICLE: SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MIGRATION 2009-10

#### INTRODUCTION

This article provides an overview of South Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) in 2009-10 and examines the components of net overseas and net interstate migration. It presents this information with a focus on South Australian migration data which are compared with other states, territories and with national migration. This article presents information from the ABS publications Migration, Australia 2009-10 (cat. no. 3412.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics, September 2010 (cat. no. 3101.0).

Key points from this article:

- The estimated resident population of South Australia grew by 1.2% between June 2009 and June 2010.
- Between June 2009 and June 2010, South Australia's population growth was primarily driven by net overseas migration.
- South Australia has reported a net loss to interstate migration every year from 2000-01 to 2009-10.
- Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales were the top three interstate migration destinations for South Australians.

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

South Australia's estimated resident population (ERP) at June 2010 was 1,644,600 persons, comprising slightly more females than males (50.6% females and 49.4% males). The state ERP represented 7.4% of the Australian estimated population of 22,328,800 persons. South Australia's population grew by 1.2% between June 2009 and June 2010, while the national population grew by 1.7% for the same period.

The population growth in South Australia (20,100 persons) was primarily driven by net overseas migration (15,400 persons), with the remainder of growth (7,700 persons) due to natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths). While South Australia was attracting overseas residents to live, work or study, the state had the second largest loss of resident numbers due to net interstate migration. Between June 2009 and June 2010, South Australia had a net interstate migration loss of 3,000 persons. Further details on net overseas and net interstate migration are provided below.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, Australia - 2009 - 10(a)

	NSW ('000)	Vic. ('000)	Qld ('000)	SA ('000)	WA ('000)	Tas. ('000)	NT ('000)	ACT ('000)	Aust. ('000)
ERP 30 June 2009	7 127.2	5 446.6	4 424.8	1624.5	2 244.4	503.3	226.2	352.3	21 951.7
Natural increase	49.9	36.3	39.8	7.7	18.9	2.2	3.1	3.7	161.5
Net overseas migration	66.0	60.4	39.7	15.4	28.2	1.8	1.3	2.7	215.6
Net interstate migration	-10.5	2.6	9.6	-3.0	2.0	0.3	-0.8	-0.1	..
Growth	105.4	99.3	89.1	20.1	49.1	4.4	3.5	6.3	377.1
ERP 30 June 2010	7 232.6	5 545.9	4 513.9	1 644.6	2 293.5	507.6	229.7	358.6	22 328.8

.. not applicable

(a) Estimates for 2009 - 10 are preliminary.  
Source: Migration, Australia 2009 - 10 (cat. no. 3412.0)

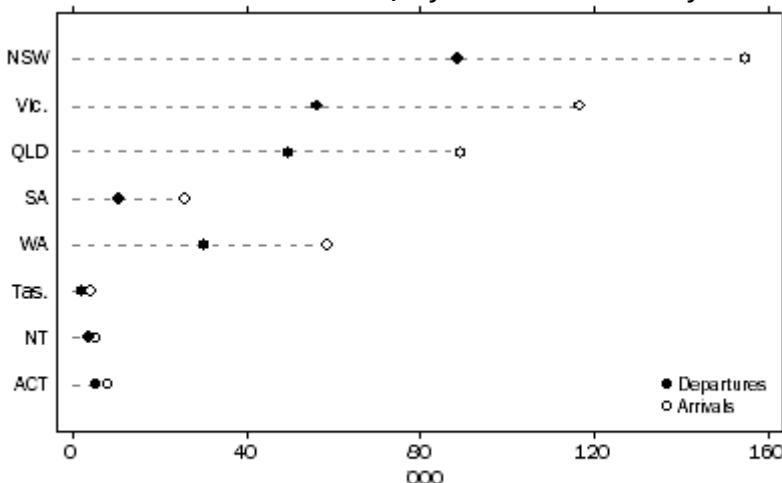
## NET OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. In Australia in 2009-10, the preliminary net Australian overseas migration was 215,600 persons.

In 2009-10, the preliminary net overseas migration in South Australia comprised 10,800 departures and 26,100 arrivals. The median age of residents leaving South Australia to

move overseas was 27.7 years, with a sex ratio of 102.9 (males per 100 females). In comparison the median age of persons arriving to live in South Australia was younger at 26.3 years. More males than females were also arriving as with departing, with a sex ratio of 101.1. As the graph shows, most of the migration of persons across Australia's borders was directed to the more populous states.

**OVERSEAS MIGRATION FLOWS, By state and territory - 2009-10 (a)**



(a) Estimates for 2009-10 are preliminary.

Source: Migration, Australia 2009-10 (cat. no. 3412.0)

## NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION

Each year since 2000-01, South Australia has experienced a net interstate migration loss, with a ten year average showing a loss of just under 3,000 persons. In contrast, Queensland was the only state to experience a net interstate migration gain in every year.

Of interest, South Australia's net interstate loss has decreased for the first time since 2005-06.

**NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION - 2000-01 to 2009-10 (a)**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT
2000-01	-16 315	5 163	20 024	-2 418	-3 110	-2 136	-1 592	407
2001-02	-25 102	3 609	30 035	-1 308	-3 582	-1 423	-1 998	-197
2002-03	-32 467	-743	37 984	-1 191	-1 972	1 993	-2 768	-802
2003-04	-31 098	-3 051	35 498	-2 910	2 095	2 574	-1 487	-1 586
2004-05	-26 321	-3 070	30 371	-3 226	2 241	267	610	-842
2005-06	-25 576	-1 831	26 607	-2 711	3 933	-82	-553	258
2006-07	-27 404	-2 418	27 044	-3 658	5 188	-926	253	1 921
2007-08	-21 937	-2 736	23 088	-4 499	4 808	344	1 197	-265
2008-09	-19 831	698	18 388	-4 676	4 825	672	746	-822
2009-10	-10 540	2 555	9 576	-2 964	1 962	322	-842	-69
<b>Annual average 2000-01 to 2009-10</b>	<b>-23 659</b>	<b>-182</b>	<b>25 862</b>	<b>-2 956</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>-643</b>	<b>-200</b>

(a) Estimates for 2009 - 10 are preliminary.

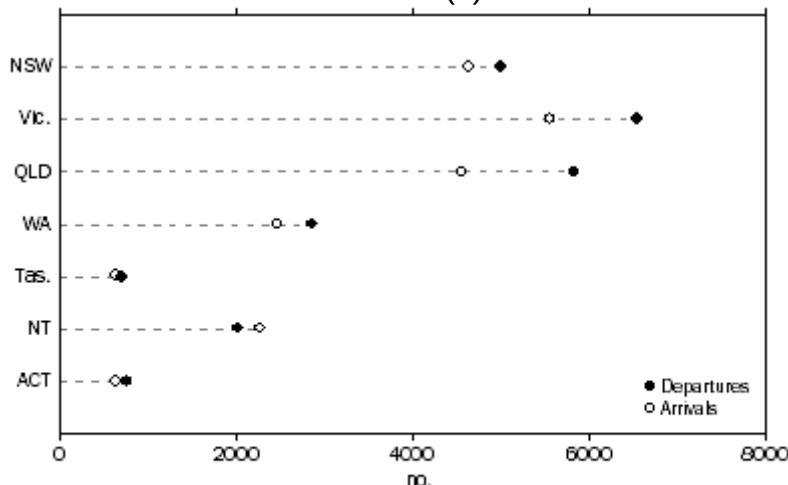
Source: Migration, Australia 2009 - 10 (cat. no. 3412.0)

In 2009-10 a total of 23,700 South Australians moved interstate, the majority moving to Victoria (6,500 persons or 28%), Queensland (5,800 persons or 25%) and New South Wales

(5,000 persons or 21%). Queensland was the most popular destination of all states and territories, recording the highest number of arrivals from interstate (86,400 persons).

Of the 20,700 people who moved to South Australia from interstate in 2009-10, the majority came from Victoria (5,600 persons or 27%), New South Wales (4,600 persons or 22%) and Queensland (4,500 persons or 22%). New South Wales had the highest number of departures with 93,500 persons leaving that state.

#### INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA, By state and territory - 2009-10 (a)



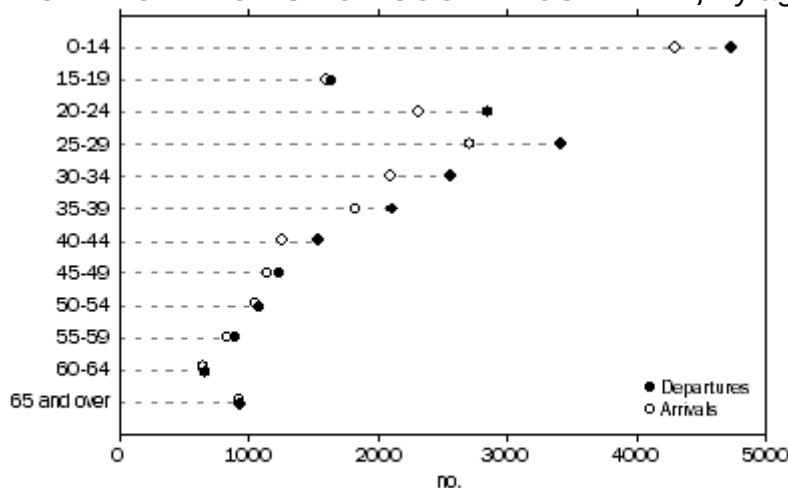
(a) Estimates for 2009-10 are preliminary.

Source: Migration, Australia 2009-10 (cat. no. 3412.0)

From another perspective, South Australia was one of four states and territories to experience net interstate loss in 2009-10, along with New South Wales, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Interstate movers from and into South Australia tended to be in the young adult age group. Persons aged 20-29 years made up 24% of arrivals and 26% of departures. For South Australia, the gap between interstate departures and arrivals was most pronounced in the 25-29 year age group, with more persons departing than arriving. With age, the number of departures tends to decrease from the 30-34 age group and then increases for the 65 and over age group, indicating that some older persons may be moving interstate to retire.

#### INTERSTATE MIGRATION FLOWS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA, By age - 2009-10 (a)



(a) Estimates for 2009-10 are preliminary.

Source: Migration, Australia 2009-10 (cat. no. 3412.0)

## SUMMARY

Although South Australia's estimated resident population has increased by 1.2% between June 2009 and June 2010, this was mainly due to net overseas migration. More people are moving from South Australia to interstate than are arriving from other states and territories; this is especially pronounced in the 25-29 year age group. As there are fewer younger adults moving to South Australia than are leaving the state this may have implications for the South Australian economy which is characterised by a comparatively ageing population and a workforce needing to replenish itself.

## REFERENCES

[Australian Demographic Statistics, Sept 2010](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

[Migration, Australia 2009-10](#) (cat. no. 3412.0)

---

© Commonwealth of Australia

All data and other material produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) constitutes Commonwealth copyright administered by the ABS. The ABS reserves the right to set out the terms and conditions for the use of such material. Unless otherwise noted, all material on this website – except the ABS logo, the Commonwealth Coat of Arms, and any material protected by a trade mark – is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia licence